

Prediction of 2024 US election ...*

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We forecast the winner of the 2024 US presidential election using “poll-of-polls” by building a linear model.

1 Introduction

Election result forecasting has become an essential tool for analysts in political science and the public to predict the outcome of democratic process, such as the presidential election in the United States. Traditionally, individual polls have been used as a snapshot of voter sentiment, but they only reflect temporary changes in the performance of contestants, instead of a precise estimation of the election result. As discussed by Pasek (2015) and Blumenthal (2014), the aggregation of multiple polls, or “poll-of-polls,” has become a popular technique to reduce individual survey errors and provide more accurate election forecasts. However, the traditional poll aggregation does not reflect dynamics of an election, especially with real-time changes and the introduction of new data. A more adaptable model is required to predict the election result based on both polling data and additional variables, such as historical data and economic indicators.

We build a hybrid election forecasting model following the strategies mentioned by Pasek (2015). As Pasek (2015) described in their article, aggregation involves determining which surveys are worth including, as well as selecting, combining and averaging results from multiple polls to reduce individual biases and errors. Prediction modeling adds other data to the model that predicts election outcomes based on current dynamics. Hybrid models like the Bayesian approach incorporates prior beliefs based on historical data or expert knowledge and new evidence like economic updates to dynamically adjust the forecast as the campaign progresses.

In this paper, we predict the 2024 us election result with the hybrid election forecasting model. We incorporate aggregation by filtering the polls on FiveThirtyEight (2024) by numeric grade

*Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/yulexun/uselection>.

that indicates pollster's reliability, prediction that incorporates social and economic indicators including unemployment rates and abortion rates, and hybrid approaches that uses Bayesian techniques which combines historical data such as the 2016 election data, allowing for a dynamic prediction of the U.S. presidential election.

The estimand for this research paper is the predicted support percentages for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump. The prediction is based on quantifying various polling factors, including sample size, poll scores, and transparency scores, which are used as predictors.

The results of this model indicate a more stable and accurate forecast compared to traditional aggregation methods alone, [update this ...]

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: [update this ...]

The data gathering and analysis is done in R (R Core Team 2023) with the following packages: knitr (**knitr?**), tidyverse (**tidyverse?**), ggplot2 (**ggplot2?**), dplyr (**dplyr?**), arrow (Richardson et al. 2024), here (Müller 2020) and lubridate (**lubridate?**).

2 Data

2.1 Overview

For the data we used in this analysis about the polling result for Kamala Harris and Donald Trump in 2024 USA president election.

- **response variable:** pct(pct: The percentage of the vote or support that the candidate received in the poll)
- **numeric predictor:**
 - sample size(sample_size: The total number of respondents participating in the poll)
 - timegap(the time gap between the poll start date and the real election date i.e timegap = real US election date - poll start date)
 - pollscore(A numeric value representing the score or reliability of the pollster in question)
- **categorical predictor** state(The U.S. state where the poll was conducted or focused)
- methodology(The method used to conduct the poll)

2.2 Explore the data

2.3 Measurement

FiveThirtyEight's polling measurement approach transforms raw polling data from multiple sources into one dataset by following a structured, multi-step process. First, it collects polling data from a variety of sources that meet its methodological and ethical standards. According

to Radcliffe and Morris (2023), polls included must disclose key details, such as the pollster’s name, survey dates, and the sampled population. FiveThirtyEight also excludes any hypothetical matchups or polls asking for general support of a party. The average result is reflected in the ‘pct’ column.

Next, FiveThirtyEight applies a series of adjustments to the data to account for sample size, timing, and pollster quality. As stated by Silver (2008), the polls are weighted more heavily if they associate with larger sample. The sample size is documented in the data set as ‘sample_size’. Poll recency is another critical factor, with newer polls weighted more to reflect current opinion trends. The ‘pollscore’ in the dataset is an indicator of pollster transparency and reliability in their methodology, according to Morris (2024).

Further adjustments address polling biases, such as “house effects” (systematic leanings toward a particular candidate) and the mode of polling. Polls from partisan sources are included, but FiveThirtyEight applies a correction to counteract inherent biases (Morris 2024).

2.4 Clean Data

The data cleaning process involves several steps to ensure the quality and relevance of the polling data. First, we filter the dataset to retain only poll results with a numeric grade of 2.7 or higher, indicating that the polls are considered reliable. Next, we address missing values in the state attribute: polls with NA in the state column are considered national polls.

We then create a new attribute, `days_taken_from_election`, which represents the time gap between the poll’s start date and the actual U.S. election date. Additionally, we filter the dataset to include only polls conducted after July 21, 2024, the date when Kamala Harris declared her candidacy. Finally, we remove any remaining rows that contain missing values to ensure a clean dataset.

Table 1: Sample of cleaned US election data

pct	sample_size	pollscore	days_taken_from_election	state	methodology	candidate_name
47.6	4180	-0.8	24	National	Online Ad	Kamala Harris
50.7	4180	-0.8	24	National	Online Ad	Donald Trump
0.8	4180	-0.8	24	National	Online Ad	Jill Stein
0.1	4180	-0.8	24	National	Online Ad	Chase Oliver
0.1	4180	-0.8	24	National	Online Ad	Cornel West
48.1	4180	-0.8	24	National	Online Ad	Kamala Harris

2.5 Basic Statistics Summary for Data

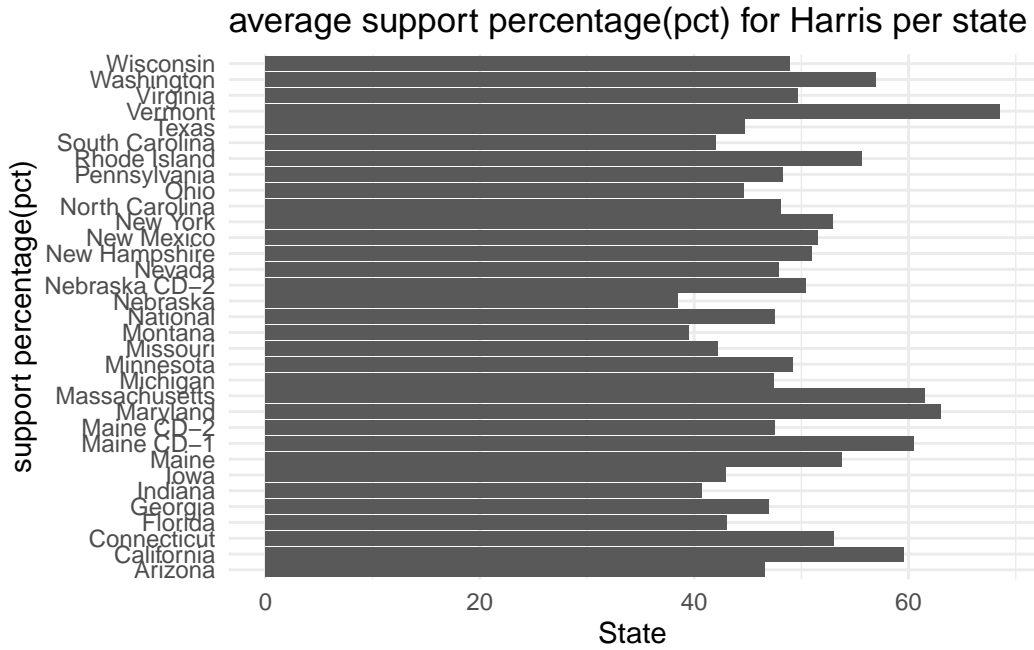


Figure 1: the average PCT vs State for Harris

3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,...

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in [Appendix B](#).

3.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

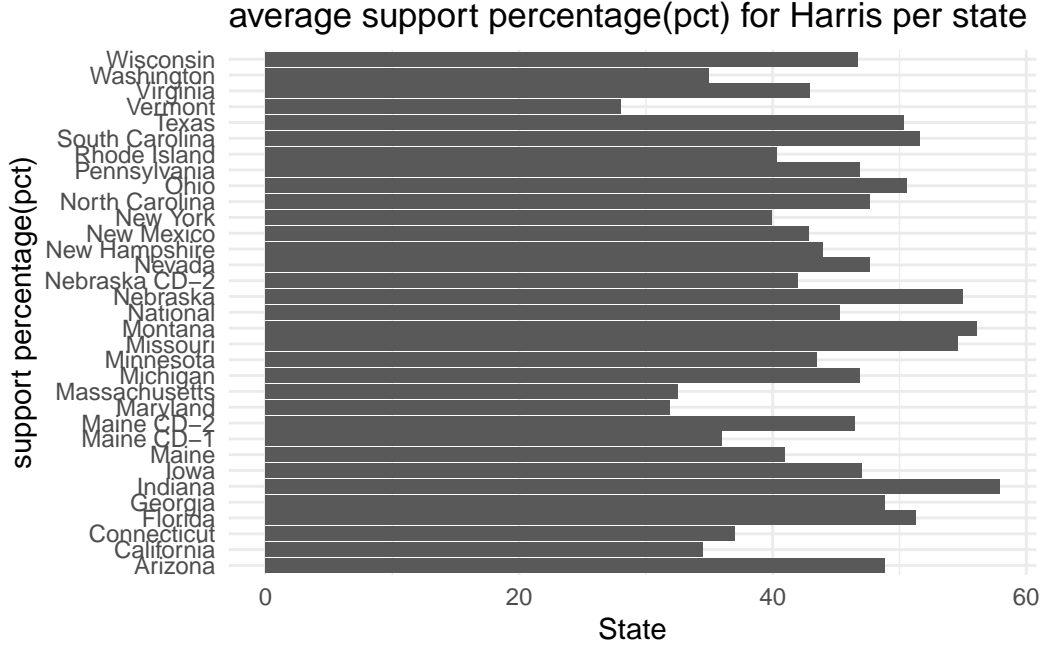


Figure 2: the average PCT vs State for Trump

$$y_i | \mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (3)$$

$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (4)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \quad (6)$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of Brilleman et al. (2018). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`. us

3.2 Basic Model

```
just_harris_data = Harris_data |> na.omit()
model_MLR = lm(pct ~ pollscore + days_taken_from_election + methodology, data = just_harris_data)
summary(model_MLR)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = pct ~ pollscore + days_taken_from_election + methodology,  
    data = just_harris_data)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-11.909	-1.956	0.044	1.644	18.946

Coefficients:

	Estimate
(Intercept)	58.540148
pollscore	4.700057
days_taken_from_election	-0.014637
methodologyIVR	-4.505203
methodologyIVR/Online Panel	7.981215
methodologyIVR/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	-4.131898
methodologyIVR/Text-to-Web	-8.902158
methodologyLive Phone	-5.476334
methodologyLive Phone/Email	-3.478944
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel	-11.101108
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text	-4.387936
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	-4.959158
methodologyLive Phone/Probability Panel	-8.090870
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web	-2.945563
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone	-4.546790
methodologyOnline Ad	-5.760690
methodologyOnline Panel	-5.170260
methodologyOnline Panel/Text-to-Web	-3.684006
methodologyProbability Panel	-4.875509
	Std. Error
(Intercept)	3.774254
pollscore	0.590616
days_taken_from_election	0.007078
methodologyIVR	5.332713
methodologyIVR/Online Panel	5.347085
methodologyIVR/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	3.847699
methodologyIVR/Text-to-Web	4.346932
methodologyLive Phone	3.822973
methodologyLive Phone/Email	4.037427
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel	4.349639
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text	5.337495
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	3.868322

methodologyLive Phone/Probability Panel	5.323767
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web	3.819177
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone	4.612755
methodologyOnline Ad	3.836008
methodologyOnline Panel	3.822462
methodologyOnline Panel/Text-to-Web	3.855576
methodologyProbability Panel	3.802577
	t value
(Intercept)	15.510
pollscore	7.958
days_taken_from_election	-2.068
methodologyIVR	-0.845
methodologyIVR/Online Panel	1.493
methodologyIVR/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	-1.074
methodologyIVR/Text-to-Web	-2.048
methodologyLive Phone	-1.432
methodologyLive Phone/Email	-0.862
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel	-2.552
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text	-0.822
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	-1.282
methodologyLive Phone/Probability Panel	-1.520
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web	-0.771
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone	-0.986
methodologyOnline Ad	-1.502
methodologyOnline Panel	-1.353
methodologyOnline Panel/Text-to-Web	-0.956
methodologyProbability Panel	-1.282
	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	< 2e-16 ***
pollscore	1.19e-14 ***
days_taken_from_election	0.0391 *
methodologyIVR	0.3986
methodologyIVR/Online Panel	0.1362
methodologyIVR/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	0.2834
methodologyIVR/Text-to-Web	0.0411 *
methodologyLive Phone	0.1526
methodologyLive Phone/Email	0.3893
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel	0.0110 *
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text	0.4114
methodologyLive Phone/Online Panel/Text-to-Web	0.2004
methodologyLive Phone/Probability Panel	0.1292
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web	0.4409
methodologyLive Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone	0.3248

methodologyOnline Ad	0.1338
methodologyOnline Panel	0.1768
methodologyOnline Panel/Text-to-Web	0.3398
methodologyProbability Panel	0.2004

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 3.761 on 499 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.23, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2022

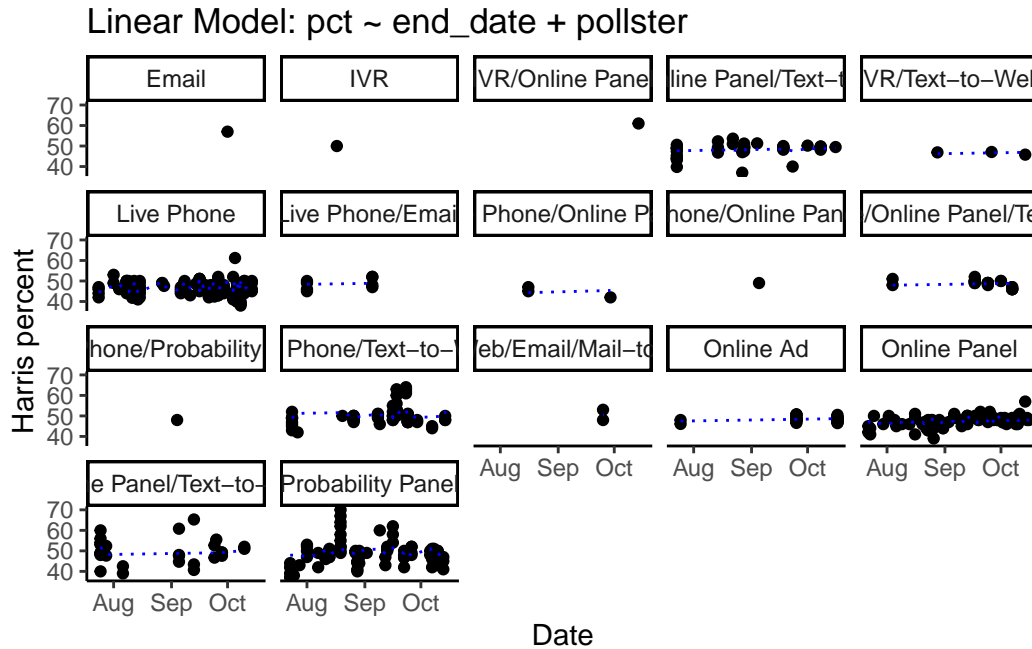
F-statistic: 8.281 on 18 and 499 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
just_harris_data <- just_harris_data |> mutate(fitted_value = predict(model_MLR), num_harris = num_harris)

predictions = predict(model_MLR, just_harris_data)

ggplot(just_harris_data, aes(x = end_date)) +
  geom_point(aes(y = pct), color = "black") +
  geom_line(aes(y = fitted_value), color = "blue", linetype = "dotted") +
  facet_wrap(vars(methodology)) +
  theme_classic() +
  labs(y = "Harris percent", x = "Date", title = "Linear Model: pct ~ end_date + pollster")
```

```
`geom_line()`: Each group consists of only one observation.
i Do you need to adjust the group aesthetic?
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`geom_line()`: Each group consists of only one observation.
i Do you need to adjust the group aesthetic?
```

```

baye_model_data = just_harris_data
baye_model_data$pct = as.factor(baye_model_data$pct)
baye_model_data$pollscore = as.factor(baye_model_data$pollscore)
baye_model_data$days_taken_from_election = as.factor(baye_model_data$days_taken_from_election)
baye_model_data$methodology = as.factor(baye_model_data$methodology)
baye_model_data$pct <- as.numeric(baye_model_data$pct)
# Define the Bayesian model with brms

formula <- pct ~ pollscore + days_taken_from_election + (1 | methodology) + (1 | state)

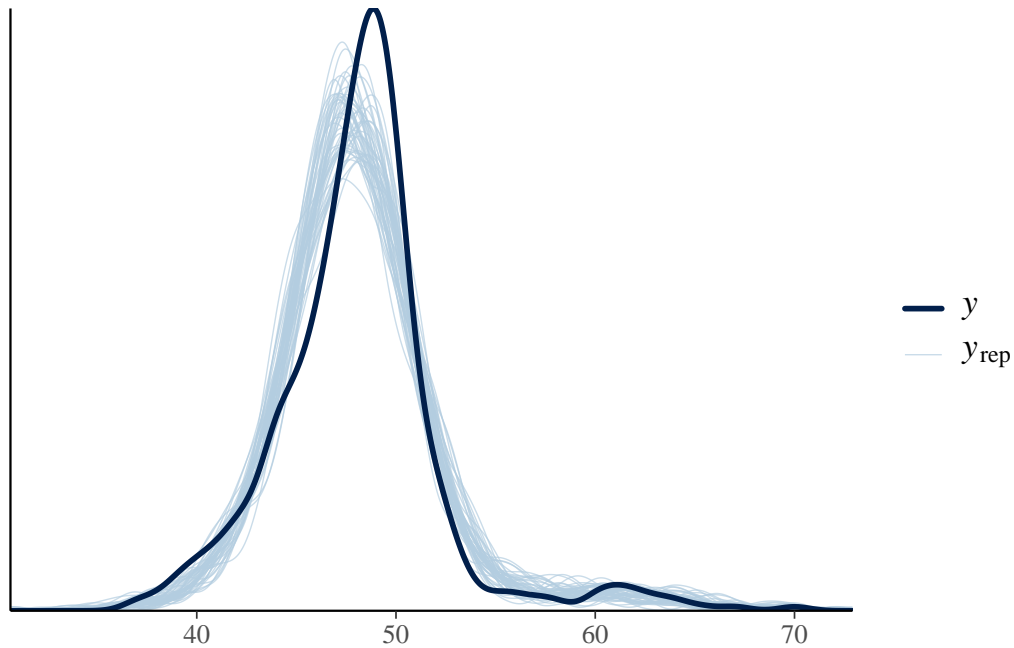
priors = normal(0, 2.5, autoscale = TRUE)

bayesian_model_1 <- stan_glmer(
  formula = formula,
  data = just_harris_data,
  family = gaussian(),
  prior = priors,
  prior_intercept = priors,
  seed = 123,
  cores = 4,
  adapt_delta = 0.95
)

```

Warning: Bulk Effective Samples Size (ESS) is too low, indicating posterior means and medians may be unreliable.
Running the chains for more iterations may help. See
<https://mc-stan.org/misc/warnings.html#bulk-ess>

```
pp_check(bayesian_model_1)
```



```
summary(bayesian_model_1)
```

Model Info:

```
function:      stan_glmer
family:        gaussian [identity]
formula:       pct ~ pollscore + days_taken_from_election + (1 | methodology) +
               (1 | state)
algorithm:     sampling
sample:        4000 (posterior sample size)
priors:        see help('prior_summary')
observations:  518
groups:        state (33), methodology (17)
```

Estimates:

mean

(Intercept)	51.7
pollscore	0.8
days_taken_from_election	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	-2.5
b[(Intercept) state:California]	9.6
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	2.6
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	-6.1
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	-2.2
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	-8.1
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	-4.7
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	4.6
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	11.2
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	-1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	12.2
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	11.4
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	-1.4
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	0.8
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	-6.3
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	-9.0
b[(Intercept) state:National]	-1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	-10.4
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	-1.2
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	1.9
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	2.3
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	3.7
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	-1.2
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	-4.9
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	-0.7
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	5.4
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	-6.6
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	-4.6
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	18.4
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	0.3
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	6.6
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	-0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	-0.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	0.1

b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	-0.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	0.2
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	0.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	-0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	-0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	-0.2
sigma	2.4
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	46.5
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	0.7
sd	
(Intercept)	1.3
pollscore	0.4
days_taken_from_election	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	1.3
b[(Intercept) state:California]	1.7
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	2.5
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	1.4
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	1.3
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	2.5
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	2.4
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	1.7
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	1.7
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	1.6
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	1.6
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	1.7
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	1.3
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	2.0
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:National]	1.2
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	2.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	1.4
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	1.8
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	1.6
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	1.3
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	1.4
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	1.2

b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	1.8
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	2.6
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	1.4
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	2.1
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	2.5
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	1.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	0.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	0.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	0.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	0.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	0.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	0.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	0.4
sigma	0.1
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	12.1
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	0.6
	10%
(Intercept)	50.0
pollscore	0.3
days_taken_from_election	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	-4.1
b[(Intercept) state:California]	7.5
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	-0.6
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	-7.9
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	-3.8
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	-11.3
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	-7.7
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	2.5
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	9.0
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	-3.5
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	10.1
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	9.3

b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	-3.0
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	-1.2
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	-8.8
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	-11.0
b[(Intercept) state:National]	-3.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	-13.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	-0.4
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	-2.9
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	1.7
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	-2.7
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	-6.7
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	-2.3
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	3.3
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	-9.9
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	-6.4
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	15.7
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	-1.6
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	3.4
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	-1.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	-1.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	-1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	-1.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	-1.2
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	-0.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	-1.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	-1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	-0.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	-0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	-0.6
sigma	2.3
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	32.9
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	0.2
	50%
(Intercept)	51.7

pollscore	0.8
days_taken_from_election	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	-2.5
b[(Intercept) state:California]	9.6
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	2.6
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	-6.1
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	-2.3
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	-8.1
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	-4.7
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	4.5
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	11.1
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	-1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	12.2
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	11.4
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	-1.4
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	0.8
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	-6.3
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	-9.0
b[(Intercept) state:National]	-1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	-10.4
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	1.5
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	-1.2
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	1.9
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	2.3
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	3.8
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	-1.2
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	-4.9
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	5.4
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	-6.6
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	-4.6
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	18.3
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	0.2
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	6.5
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	-0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	-0.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	-0.8
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	-0.6

b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	0.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	-0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	-0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	-0.2
sigma	2.4
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	44.6
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	0.6
	90%
(Intercept)	53.3
pollscore	1.4
days_taken_from_election	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	-1.0
b[(Intercept) state:California]	11.8
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	5.7
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	-4.2
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	-0.7
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	-4.9
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	-1.6
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	6.6
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	13.4
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	0.6
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	14.2
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	13.5
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	0.2
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	2.7
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	-3.8
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	-7.1
b[(Intercept) state:National]	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	-7.9
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	3.4
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	0.5
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	3.8
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	4.6
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	5.7
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	0.4
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	-3.0
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	0.8
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	7.7

b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	-3.4
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	-2.8
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	21.1
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	2.1
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	9.9
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	1.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	0.6
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	0.9
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	1.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.2
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	0.4
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	-0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	0.9
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	0.3
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	1.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.7
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	1.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	0.5
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	0.2
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.2
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	0.3
sigma	2.5
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	62.2
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	1.4

Fit Diagnostics:

	mean	sd	10%	50%	90%
mean_PPD	48.1	0.1	48.0	48.1	48.3

The mean_ppd is the sample average posterior predictive distribution of the outcome variable

MCMC diagnostics

	mcse
(Intercept)	0.1
pollscore	0.0
days_taken_from_election	0.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:California]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	0.1

b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:National]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	0.1
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	0.1
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	0.0

b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	0.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	0.0
sigma	0.0
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	0.4
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	0.0
mean_PPD	0.0
log-posterior	0.3
	Rhat
(Intercept)	1.0
pollscore	1.0
days_taken_from_election	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:California]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:National]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	1.0
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	1.0

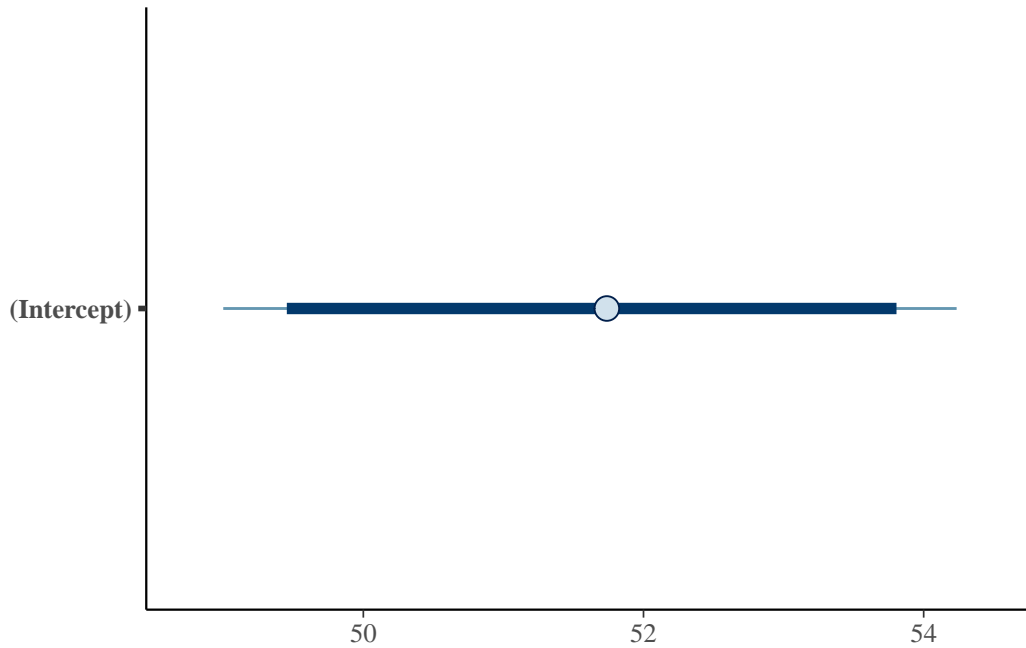
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	1.0
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	1.0
sigma	1.0
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	1.0
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	1.0
mean_PPD	1.0
log-posterior	1.0
	n_eff
(Intercept)	331
pollscore	5021
days_taken_from_election	6225
b[(Intercept) state:Arizona]	295
b[(Intercept) state:California]	510
b[(Intercept) state:Connecticut]	1460
b[(Intercept) state:Florida]	385
b[(Intercept) state:Georgia]	303
b[(Intercept) state:Indiana]	1363
b[(Intercept) state:Iowa]	1172
b[(Intercept) state:Maine]	485
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-1]	527
b[(Intercept) state:Maine_CD-2]	468
b[(Intercept) state:Maryland]	558
b[(Intercept) state:Massachusetts]	461
b[(Intercept) state:Michigan]	307
b[(Intercept) state:Minnesota]	427
b[(Intercept) state:Missouri]	820
b[(Intercept) state:Montana]	414

b[(Intercept) state:National]	278
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska]	797
b[(Intercept) state:Nebraska_CD-2]	384
b[(Intercept) state:Nevada]	361
b[(Intercept) state:New_Hampshire]	377
b[(Intercept) state:New_Mexico]	562
b[(Intercept) state:New_York]	474
b[(Intercept) state:North_Carolina]	297
b[(Intercept) state:Ohio]	403
b[(Intercept) state:Pennsylvania]	292
b[(Intercept) state:Rhode_Island]	616
b[(Intercept) state:South_Carolina]	1523
b[(Intercept) state:Texas]	356
b[(Intercept) state:Vermont]	678
b[(Intercept) state:Virginia]	464
b[(Intercept) state:Washington]	1259
b[(Intercept) state:Wisconsin]	291
b[(Intercept) methodology:Email]	4381
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR]	6075
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel]	5460
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	2763
b[(Intercept) methodology:IVR/Text-to-Web]	4905
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone]	2470
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Email]	5022
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel]	3153
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text]	5470
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	2881
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Probability_Panel]	6178
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web]	2630
b[(Intercept) methodology:Live_Phone/Text-to-Web/Email/Mail-to-Web/Mail-to-Phone]	4898
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Ad]	3700
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel]	2577
b[(Intercept) methodology:Online_Panel/Text-to-Web]	3175
b[(Intercept) methodology:Probability_Panel]	2661
sigma	5661
Sigma[state:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	788
Sigma[methodology:(Intercept),(Intercept)]	1671
mean_PPD	3885
log-posterior	625

For each parameter, mcse is Monte Carlo standard error, n_eff is a crude measure of effective

```
# Plot random effects
plot(bayesian_model_1, pars = "(Intercept)", prob = 0.95)
```

Warning: `prob_outer` (0.9) is less than `prob` (0.95)
... Swapping the values of `prob_outer` and `prob`



4 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,...

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in [Appendix B](#).

4.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i | \mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad (7)$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \quad (8)$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (9)$$

$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (10)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (11)$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \quad (12)$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of Brilleman et al. (2018). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`. us

4.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ .

5 Results

Our results are summarized in `?@tbl-modelresults`.

6 Discussion

6.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

6.2 Second discussion point

Please don't use these as sub-heading labels - change them to be what your point actually is.

6.3 Third discussion point

6.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

In [?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvsprior-1](#) we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In [?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvsprior-2](#) we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

B.2 Diagnostics

[?@fig-stanareyouokay-1](#) is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

[?@fig-stanareyouokay-2](#) is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

C Methodology of YouGov

YouGov’s methodology documentations are separated in two articles. The article by Bailey and Rivers (2024) documents the methodology of the 2024 election projection, while the webpage on YouGov (n.d.) documents the general methodology of YouGov’s prediction.

C.1 Population, Frame, and Sample

As Bailey and Rivers (2024) stated, the population covered by YouGov’s MRP model is everyone in the national voter file, whether or not they belong to YouGov’s panel. The national voter files are digital database built by commercial organizations with public government records of voters, as explained by DeSilver (2018). Voter files indicates whether someone voted in a given election, thus YouGov’s population covers all voters in previous US elections.

YouGov’s sampling frame consists of its online panel members. These members are part of the SAY24 project, a collaboration between Stanford, Arizona State, and Yale Universities, as stated by Bailey and Rivers (2024). YouGov collect information on respondents when they join their panel before they are invited to participate in the survey.

YouGov select the sample from the sampling frame based on their ability to match characteristics of the population of interest. YouGov interviews nearly 100,000 people in the first set of estimates. For the second set of estimates, YouGov didn't just start over with a new sample. They took the initial data from August and September and updated it with responses from more than 20,000 additional registered voters who were re-interviewed in late September and early October.

C.2 Sample Recruitment

Panelists are recruited through various online channels, including advertisements and partnerships with websites (YouGov n.d.). They must provide demographic details upon joining, which helps in selecting representative samples for each survey. When respondents complete a survey, they are awarded points that can be exchanged for money.

C.3 Sampling Approach and Trade-offs

YouGov uses non-probability sampling due to the compensation, an approach where not every individual has an equal chance of selection (YouGov n.d.). This method allows quick and cost-effective data collection. However, as YouGov (n.d.) writes the panelists must have an internet connection to participate. YouGov state that there is 95% of us population with internet access, thus the sample may be less representative of certain hard-to-reach populations, such as individuals with very slow internet access or without internet access.

C.4 Non-response Handling

YouGov apply statistical weighting to adjust for the differences between the sample and target population. The weight is based on demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race and presidential vote (YouGov n.d.). Additionally, quality control measures exclude unreliable responses to improve data accuracy. The respondents are offered a small incentive to decrease the non-response and increase participation.

C.5 Strengths and Weaknesses of the Questionnaire

YouGov's surveys are conducted online, which is very efficient for the respondents, and responses are weighted to enhance representativeness. The pollster can recruit a large amount of panelists because of the online format. Combining with online tracking technologies, the metadata provided by their panelists can be verified easily.

As a non-probability sample, it might miss certain demographic groups not covered by the online population. While weighting improves accuracy, it cannot fully substitute the randomization found in probability sampling. Additionally, the categories in the survey is oversimplified with bias. For instance, in the poll result published by YouGov, gender is divided into Male and Female. Race is divided into White, Black, Hispanic and Other. This indicates a lack of representation.

D FiftyThreeEight Licenses

FiftyThreeEight's data sets are used and modified by us under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

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